

## 심장 점액종의 임상적 고찰 : 33년간의 경험분석

강웅철<sup>1</sup> · 하종원<sup>1</sup> · 장병철<sup>2</sup> · 권진욱<sup>1</sup> · 임세중<sup>1</sup> · 정남식<sup>1</sup>  
 조승연<sup>1</sup> · 김성순<sup>1</sup> · 강면식<sup>2</sup> · 조상호<sup>3</sup> · 조범구<sup>2</sup>

## A Review of Cardiac Myxoma : 33-year Experience in a Single Institution

Woong-Chol Kang, MD<sup>1</sup>, Jong-Won Ha, MD<sup>1</sup>, Byung-Chul Chang, MD<sup>2</sup>, Jin-Wuk Kwon, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
 Se-Joong Rim, MD<sup>1</sup>, Namsik Chung, MD<sup>1</sup>, Seung Yun Cho, MD<sup>1</sup>, Sung Soon Kim, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
 Meyun Shick Kang, MD<sup>2</sup>, Sang-Ho Cho, MD<sup>3</sup> and Bum Koo Cho, MD<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cardiology Division, <sup>2</sup>Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, <sup>3</sup>Department of Pathology, Yonsei University, College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

## ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** Cardiac myxomas are uncommon. Early diagnosis and treatment are essential to reduce morbidity or mortality. Before 1970, preoperative diagnosis was difficult. With the development of echocardiography, a correct diagnosis is made before operation. We reviewed our clinical experience in diagnosis and management of 52 cases of myxomas seen over a 33-year period, 1966 to 1998. **Patients and Methods :** There were 20 males (38%) and 32 females (62%) ; age range 7 -80. All the patient's medical records were reviewed. In twenty-five patients in whom echocardiographic features could be reviewed, clinical features were compared according to two distinct echocardiographic features ; Round and polypoid type. **Results :** Eighty-four percents of the presenting symptoms were cardiac origin while systemic embolism (SE) accounted for 15%. Echocardiography was used most often for diagnosis. The myxomas were located in the left atrium in 50 (96%), right atrium in 2 (4%). One patient had multiple myxoma. The incidence of SE was significantly higher in polypoid type than in round type (58% vs 0%,  $p < 0.05$ ). Multivariate regression analysis revealed polypoid type was the only independent predictor of SE ( $p = 0.0029$ ). Follow-up duration was ranged from 1 to 266 months. There was no deaths associated with myxoma. One patient presented with a recurrence 3 years after resection, and reoperation was performed uneventfully. **Conclusion :** Due to the nonspecific presentation of myxoma, a high index of suspicion is needed. Surgical excision of myxoma can be considered curative with excellent long-term result. However, because of high possible occurrence of SE, a close attention should be given to those patients who have myxoma of polypoid type. (*Korean Circulation J* 1998;28(7):1131-1140)

**KEY WORDS :** Cardiac myxoma · Systemic embolism · Echocardiography · Surgical excision.

서	론	17~0.28%	1)	70
		~80%		(cardiac myx -
	0.00	oma)	50%	

: 1998 6 9

: 1998 7 21

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: (02) 361 - 7071 · : (02) 363 - 7690

E - mail : jwha@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

24% 가  
 1952 Kirkeby Leren<sup>3)</sup>  
 1954  
 Crafoord<sup>4)</sup>  
 70% , 50  
 5)6)  
 9)10)

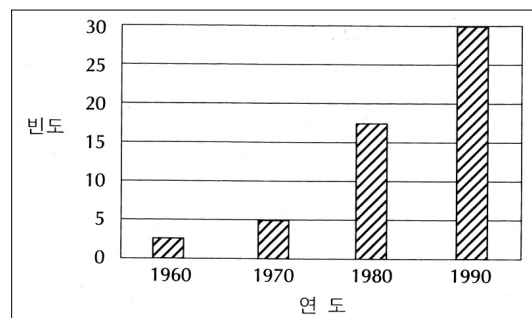


Fig. 1. Incidence of cardiac myxoma.

M mode . 1990  
 25  
 가  
 11)12)  
 50 mm M - mode  
 strip chart recorder  
 M - mode  
 가  
 가가 13)  
 1966 7 1998 3  
 33 52 25 2

round (Fig. 2) ,  
 polypoid (Fig. 3)  
 2  
 가

### 환자 및 방법

대상 환자  
 1966 7 1998 3 33  
 52  
 통계분석  
 $\pm$   
 2  
 t

심초음파 검사  
 52 48 (92%)  
 0.05  
 p

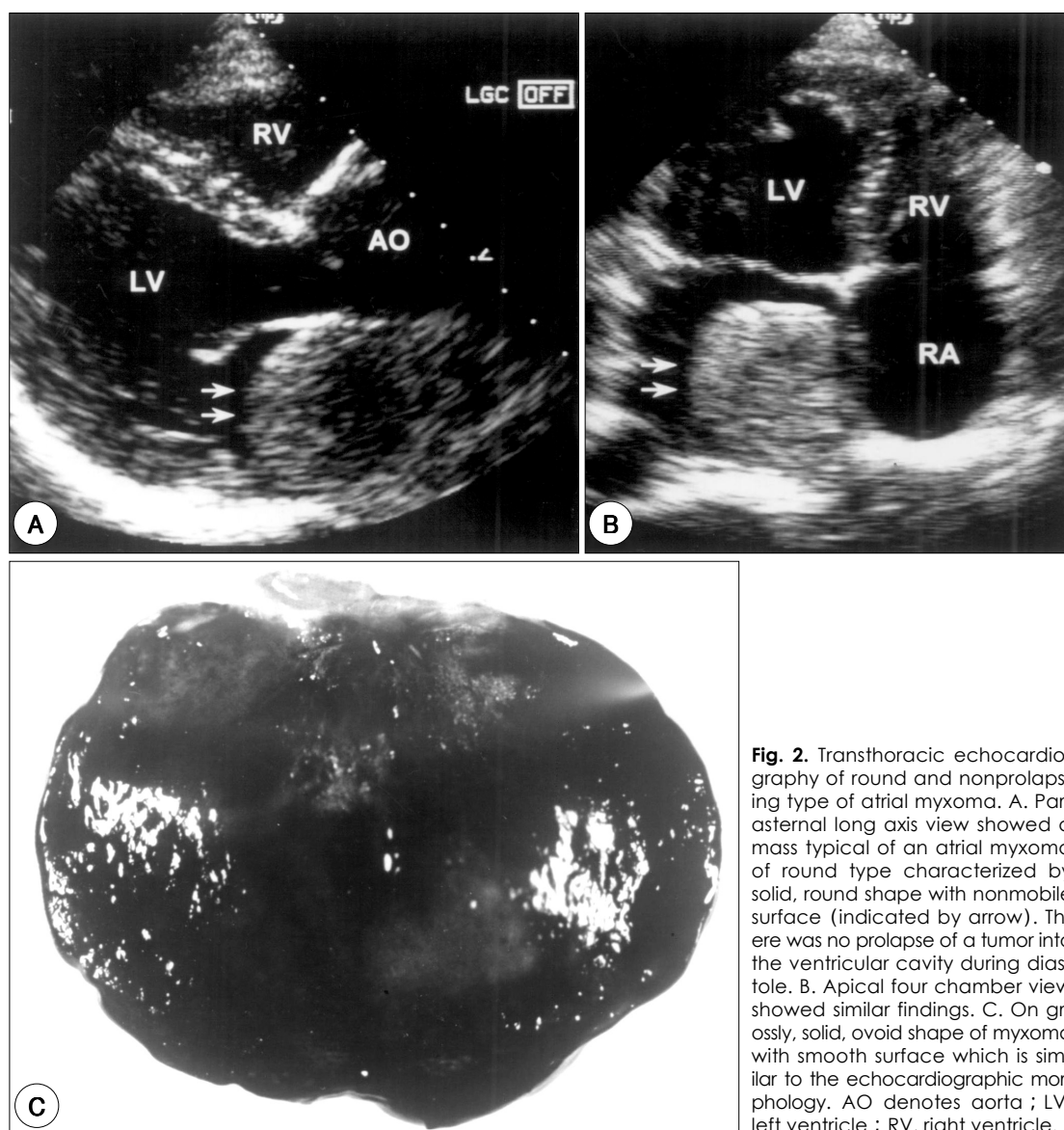
### 결 과

가 13 ,  
 가 34 1  
 2D -  
 환자의 특징  
 1966 7 1998 3 52

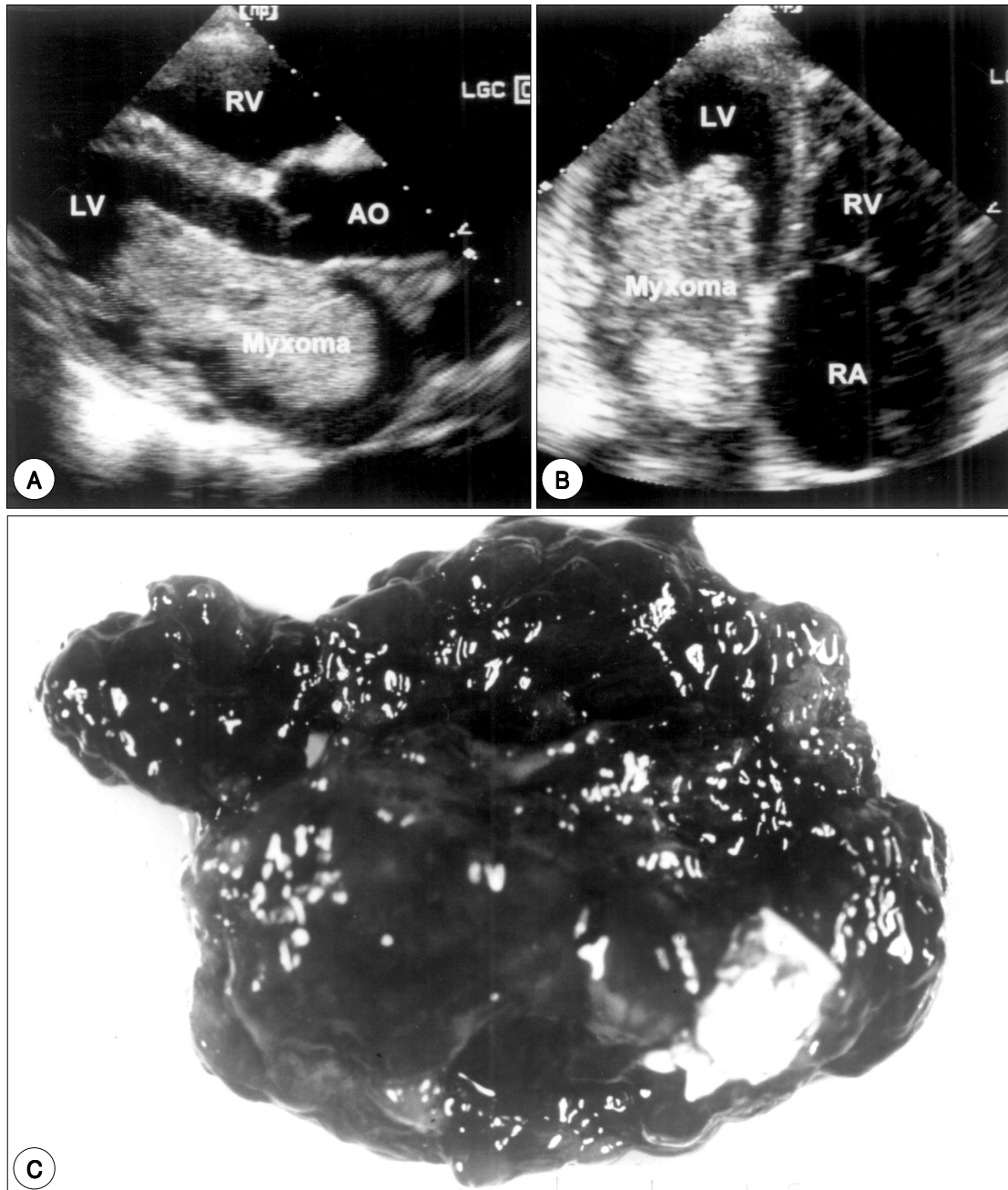
가 .  $\pm 35.5$  (Table 1).  
 $47.6 \pm 16.5$  7 34  
80 64%가 30 60 (69%), 14 (27%), 16 (31%)  
가 20 (38%), 가 32 (62%) Raynaud 1  
(Table 1). 8 (15%)  
가 가 (Fig. 1). 7 가  
1

임상 양상

(84%) 17.8 2 가



(Table 2). 4 (8%)



**Fig. 3.** Transthoracic echocardiography of polypoid and prolapsing type of atrial myxoma. A. Parasternal long axis view showed a mass typical of an atrial myxoma of polypoid type characterized by soft, irregular shape with mobile surface. B. Apical four chamber view showed the prolapse of the tumor into the ventricular cavity during diastole. C. On grossly, soft, irregular and friable shape of myxoma which is also similar to the echocardiographic images. Abbreviation as in Fig. 2.

**Table 1.** Patient's population

Total patients		52
Sex	Male	20 (38%)
	Female	32 (62%)
Age (yrs)	47.6 ± 16.5 (7 - 80)	
Sx duration (months)	17.8 ± 35.5 (1 - 180)	
Sx : symptom, yrs : years		

**Table 2.** Preoperative symptom

	No of patients	%
<b>Obstructive symptom</b>		
Exetional dyspnea	36	69
Palpitation	14	27
Cough	16	31
<b>Embolic symptom</b>		
Cerebral artery	7	13
Peripheral artery	1	2
<b>Systemic symptom</b>		
Fatigue	26	50
Wt.loss	9	17
Fever	7	13
Arthralgia	1	2
Anorexia/nausea	9	17
Raynaud's phenomenon	1	2

Wt. : weight

1 , ,  
신체 검사  
33 (64%) 16 (31%),  
10 (19%), 6  
(12%) 1 13  
(25%), Tumor plop 2 (4%)  
13 (25%)

점액종의 위치

50 (96%)가  
2 (4%)  
(fossa ovalis)  
50 42 (81%)가

**Table 3.** Location of tumor

	No of patients	%
<b>Lt. Atrium</b>		
Fossa ovalis	42	81
Septum lower portion	1	2
Interatrial groove	1	2
Free wall	3	6
Posterior wall	2	4
Appendage	1	2
Multiple site (septum)	1	2
<b>Rt. Atrium</b>		
Septum	1	2

Lt. : left, Rt : right

1 (2%),  
(interatrial groove) 1 (2%),  
3 (6%) 1 (2%)가  
2 1  
, 1 Koch triangle  
1 3  
가 (Table 3).

검사 소견

가 10 (45%), 6  
(27%) 8  
(36%) 14 (27%)  
15 (29%),  
7 (13%),  
(Table 4). 가 10 gm%  
가 6 (12%)  
3 (6%) 가 10,000/  
mm<sup>3</sup> 가 가 8 (15%)  
1  
가 40 mm/hr  
가 가 33%(4/12), CRP가 가 71%  
(10/14), -globulin 가 가 55%(6/11)  
Anti Streptolysin O 가 200 IU/ml  
가 30% (4/13)

심초음파 소견

1977 4

**Table 4.** ECG finding

	No. of patients	%
Normal	14	27
LAE	15	29
LVH	5	10
RVH	10	20
Sinus tachycardia	7	13
Sinus bradycardia	1	2
Atrial fibrillation	7	13
RBBB	2	4

LAE : left atrial enlargement  
 LVH : left ventricular hypertrophy  
 RVH : right ventricular hypertrophy  
 RBBB : right bundle branch block

**Table 5.** Echocardiographic finding (N = 25)

	No. of patients	%
Round	13	52
Polypoid	12	48
Prolapsing	17	69
Non prolapsing	8	32
Calcification	6	24
Necrotic lesion	3	12

(N = 35)

LVEDD (> 54 mm)	6	17
LAD (> 44 mm)	19	54
LVEF (< 54%)	6	17
Pericardial effusion	3	9

LVEDD : left ventricular end diastolic diameter  
 LAD : left atrial diameter  
 LVEF : left ventricular ejection fraction

4  
 44  
 48 1993  
 34  
 M mode  
 가 1993 13  
 1  
 가 35  
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 19 (54%) 가 가 가 6 (17%)  
 3 (9%)  
 (Table 5).  
 가 25 6 가  
 , 3  
 2  
 round 13 (52%), polypoid 12  
 (48%) prolapsing 17 (68%), nonprolap-  
 sing 8 (32%)

수술 및 병리 소견

가 5 1  
 , 3

1  
 41 (79%)  
 patch repair  
 9 (17%) direct sut -  
 ure 2(4%)  
 가  
 6.3 × 4.6 × 3.7 cm  
 53.3g(40~100)  
 (stalk)  
 36 22 (44%) , 6  
 (12%) 1  
 종양의 형태에 따른 색전증의 빈도 및 임상 양상의 차이  
 poly -  
 poid round  
 (p<0.05) nonprolapsing pr -  
 olapsing 가 (p<0.05).  
 polypoid 가  
 (p<0.05)  
 가  
 (Table 6 and 7).

장기 추적 관찰 결과

41  
 1 266 77.2 ± 68.9

**Table 6.** Morphological classification (n = 25)

	Round	Polypoid	p
No. of patients	13	12	
Sex (M/F)	4/9	7/5	NS
Age (yrs)	61.5 ± 10.1	48.8 ± 13.0	p = .011
Sx. duration (mon)	26.4 ± 56.4	11.3 ± 16.5	NS
Location (L/R)	11/1	11/0	NS
P/NP	6/7	11/1	p = .030
Embolism (%)	0	58	p = .002
Size (cm)	5.7 ± 2.2	6.2 ± 2.4	NS

yrs : years, mon : months, L : left, R : right, P : prolapsing  
NP : nonprolapsing, NS : not significant

**Table 7.** Risk factor of embolism (n = 25)

	Embolism (+)	Embolism (-)	p
No. of patients			
Sex (M/F)	2/5	6/12	NS
Age (yrs)	46.3 ± 16.5	58.9 ± 9.9	NS
Round/Polypoid	0/7	13/5	p = .0029
P/NP	6/1	11/7	NS
Size (cm)	5.8 ± 2.9	6.2 ± 2.0	NS

yrs : years, P : prolapsing, NP : nonprolapsing  
NS : not significant

. 가 ( = 31%) 1  
36  
. 2  
. 1  
3

## 고 찰

### 환자의 특징 및 종양의 위치

가  
30 60  
2 가 . 5)6)  
75%  
20% , 5%  
. 7)8)  
47.6  
7 80  
64%가 30  
가 20 (38%),  
60  
가 32 (52%)

50 , 2 96%

### 임상 양상 및 심초음파 소견

, , (stalk) ,  
. 14) ,  
, 가

. 가  
가  
가  
, Ebstein  
(chordae)

. 가 5  
30~45%  
. 15)

, , ,

.  
15%  
가  
1  
polypoid  
round  
nonprolapsing  
가  
prolapsing  
polypoid  
가

Korean Circulation J 1998;28(7):1131-1140



25)

가 52 4 (8%) 1 가 3  
(stalk)  
가  
4  
4

## 요 약

연구배경 :

0.0017~0.28%

70~80%

50%

치 료

24%

가

70%

가

50

8% 가

24)

가

가

가 가

1 , 3

1

방 법 :

1966 7

1998 3

33

장기 추적 관찰

52

, 가

3

52 48  
(92%) 1990  
25  
가 25  
round polypoid 2  
prolapsing nonprolap -  
sing 2 . 2 , t  
, . p 0.05  
결 과 :  
1) 7 80  
47.6 가 20 , 가 32  
2)  
, ,  
3) 52 50 가  
2 가 1  
4) polypoid  
round  
nonprolapsing prolapsing 가  
polypoid  
가  
5) 1  
결 론 :  
가 가  
가 polypoid  
가  
중심 단어 :

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